



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Southern African Development Community Holds Summit

Swazi King Welcomes Participants

*MB0509161293 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
0950 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Address by Swazi King Mswati III to the Southern African Development Community, SADC, summit at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center near Mbabane—live]

[Text] Your Excellency, President Masire of Botswana, Chairman of SADC [Southern African Development Community]; Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government; Your Excellencies, heads of delegations; Your Excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps; Your Royal Highnesses; Mr. Prime Minister; Honorable Ministers; distinguished delegates; ladies and gentlemen: Let me begin on behalf of Her Majesty the Indlovukazi [queen mother] and the whole Swazi nation by welcoming you all to the Kingdom of Swaziland for this 13th summit meeting of SADC.

This year's summit coincides with the Kingdom's own double celebrations of the 25th anniversary of our independence and my own 25th birthday, making these few days a truly historic occasion for Swaziland. We are, therefore, delighted that so many of you have agreed to honor us with your presence, and we look forward to hosting you through the very busy and, we hope, enjoyable program of events in the days ahead.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, we celebrate at this summit meeting 13 years of existence of our organization; 13 years of experience, learning, and considerable successes towards achieving our joint aim of improving the lives of all our peoples through closer economic cooperation and development between member states. It is appropriate for us at this point to review some of our major achievements and to discuss the way forward for our organization.

Clearly the only indication of any significance of the success of our aims so far is to look at the effects of our policies on those who matter the most—the people of our region. Over the first 13 years we can point to a total in excess of 550 projects under the SADC portfolio, with a combined investment of over \$8.5 billion. These are projects of real value to our citizens, and of real significance to the future economic security of our region. To conceive or plan and implement such an extensive program demands immense commitment and dedication of all those involved in the administration of our organization, and I should like to add my own words of thanks to those who have been mainly responsible for our success so far.

I should like to express my appreciation to the secretary general and his staff of the Secretariat, whose efforts are central to the achievements we all enjoy. I should also

like to thank our international partners, who have recognized the value of SADC and who have actively supported us in our efforts in implementing our development programs.

Ladies and gentlemen, the success we have registered so far must justify your continued support for what is clearly real progress towards a stronger regional economic grouping. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, our decision last year in Namibia to become the Southern African Development Community symbolizes the growing confidence we have in our shared commitment to a close and deeper process of regional coordination and cooperation in southern Africa. We acknowledge that this is a necessary step towards achieving wider markets, with our ultimate goal being the creation of an African economic community as agreed by the OAU in the Abuja Treaty.

As a community we recognize the importance of our common history, our shared experiences, and our joint hopes for the future of our region. We have learned from the many lessons of attempts at regional cooperation throughout the world, and together we have agreed on the basic principles which will guide our community towards a secure economic future—the principles of equality of members, mutual benefit to all, and the requirement for interdependence between us. I believe the sense of community is expressing itself in a growing sense of regional identity which is increasingly binding us together. Without in any way affecting the individual independent sovereignty of our nations, this feeling of common destiny is central to the success of SADC.

The additional confidence to be gained from a community approach will allow us to confront and overcome the economic challenges ahead together from a position of strength and unity. I believe this will be crucial to the success of our individual countries. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, our southern African region today clearly faces immense problems which already challenge our new-found community spirit. The most obvious problem confronting us since our establishment remains the continuing poor performance of the economies of our region. Each year brings the same catalogue of evidence of our failure: our over-reliance on the export of raw materials to the developed world, our dependence on world market prices for our exports, the slow growth rate of trade between ourselves, and the effects of external debt and the imposition of structural adjustment programs to deal with it.

These persist as the major obstacles to our growth as a regional organization, but there are two further factors which also contribute to the problem. First, and of direct relevance to SADC, is our failure in the region to formulate policy ourselves to promote economic development within member countries, thereby reducing our dependence on policies imposed from outside. Our people are looking to us as leaders within SADC to tackle this issue to establish as soon as possible a framework for economic policy which will lead us towards a secure

economic future, free of reliance on external resources, and this must be our priority ambition.

Second are the internal struggles which so unhappily continue to affect individual countries within our region. This clearly influences our capacity as a community to achieve real growth, and it must be in all our interests to support the processes of peace in each case. While there has been steady progress in some areas, others sadly continue to give cause for great concern to us all. Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, we look with great sorrow on the situation in Angola. More deaths from conflict occur there each week than anywhere else on our troubled continent, or indeed the world. The prospects following last year's election looked bright, but were all too quickly spoiled with the renewal of hostilities.

We in Swaziland base our own history of stability in a policy of settling all disputes through negotiation and peaceful dialogue. This is the cornerstone of our domestic policy, and is even the principle which has guided our current round of electoral reforms. We have always urged our friends to abide by the same practice. We pray for an early end to the conflict, and to the suffering of so many so that Angola can apply its energy instead to facing the economic challenges affecting us all in the community.

Swaziland has watched with great happiness the process of peace in our neighbor, Mozambique. We applaud the efforts of all who have brought about an end to the long years of conflict, and we are most encouraged by the commitment to peace by both sides. Your Excellency, President Chissano, the SADC community stands ready to support and encourage the process of reconstruction which will be so necessary if Mozambique is to reemerge as a country of influence and power in the region.

And, of course, the whole world is watching progress in our other neighbor, South Africa, whose future is linked so strongly to that of our own organization. We are all distressed with the on-going violence whose effects undermine the real success in other areas of conciliation in the country, but we are equally disturbed by the potentially disastrous outcome of the nonparticipation of significant elements of South Africa in the on-going process of negotiation. We urge all parties in South Africa to combine in a spirit of compromise and understanding, so that the process of reform includes representatives of all sections of the country. Empty chairs at the negotiating table will mean an incomplete solution, and the future of a new South Africa will be in doubt.

We pray that a way will be found for all South Africans to be represented in the discussions for the country's future, for there is no doubt that the future of SADC hinges on a successful new South Africa, whom we look forward to greeting as a fellow member. Our community appreciates the valuable role to be played by South Africa in our region, and we offer our fullest support and encouragement towards the establishment of peace and stability for the benefit of us all.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, the potential for the huge economic growth is undoubtedly at our doorstep, but we will not realize that full potential while our people suffer from instability and uncertainty. We have the potential in the SADC region to show the rest of Africa an example of a model economic community, but for our development to take root we need a firm foundation of peace and security in the whole region. Let us pray that the conditions will be found soon for our roots to flourish so that we will all be able to taste the fruits of our success.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, before I conclude, I should like to briefly highlight the particular role that Swaziland has been given in the SADC program, and to indicate the achievements we have recorded over the last few years. At the establishment of our organization it was acknowledged that genuine development in the region could only come about through the efforts of individual governments, and most importantly, through the energy of the people themselves. We realized that the people must be equipped with the necessary knowledge and expertise to make an effective contribution towards development, and that overall we lacked sufficient skilled manpower. Human resources development was, therefore, designated as a priority sector, and in 1981 Swaziland was entrusted with the responsibility for its coordination. For a considerable period since 1981 the sector spent much time and effort in studies designed to provide a base for its program of work. The information we have compiled has been used as the basis for the development and implementation of a number of major projects, and we are now better informed on the obstacles to progress in human resources management.

Since 1991 the Government of Swaziland has taken a number of measures itself to strengthen the capacity of the sector, and to show its commitment to the importance of its responsibility, we have upgraded the parent department to ministerial status. A full-time director of the Regional Training Council has been appointed, and the number of Swazi staff on the coordinating unit is increasing along with the expanding program. An additional requirement was to develop a long-term strategy for the sector to provide the lead for the program of work to be carried out over the next 10 years. It would cover the roles we must all play in order to overcome the problems we had already identified in achieving progress in the development of our regional human resources.

I am pleased to say that the strategy was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in January this year, and the proposals for priority action and projects were approved at a symposium of all member states in April. The response to these efforts by the international community too has been most encouraging, and Swaziland will be following up the pledges of support we have received from our friends with great enthusiasm for the benefit of the region.

We believe that the strategy fulfills the most urgent requirements facing our region and will provide a lasting

framework for action in these vital areas for the whole of the next 10 years. Swaziland has taken her responsibilities seriously. We have placed great faith for our future economic security in the arms of the SADC family, and we take this opportunity to renew our commitment to the SADC community.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, let me end as I began by welcoming you all to this kingdom, and by thanking you for honoring Swaziland with your confidence in our ability to host this important summit meeting. We look forward to extending to you all our hospitality over the next few days, and ask God to bless these deliberations with the success they deserve. Thank you very much.

Mozambique's Chissano Gives Address

*MB0509165493 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1015 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Address by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano to the Southern African Development Community, SADC, summit at the Royal Swazi Convention Center near Mbabane—live]

[Text] Your Majesty King Mswati III, Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues, the heads of state, and government, on behalf of my delegation, on my own behalf, I would like to express our sincere thanks to his majesty the king, and the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland for organizing and hosting the 13th summit of SADC and for the warm welcome accorded to us. To the people of Swaziland I bring profound fraternal greetings from the people of Mozambique and congratulations for the celebrations for the celebrations of His Majesty's 25th birthday, and 25th silver anniversary of independence. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the government and people of the Kingdom of Swaziland a prosperous future.

I would also want to congratulate His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, for the good work he has been performing as our chairman of SADC.

Excellencies, last year in Windhoek, on the 17th August, the heads of states of southern African countries committed their peoples to enter into a new era of cooperation by signing the declaration toward Southern African Development Community, the treaty establishing the Southern Africa Development Community and the protocol on immunities and privileges. Since then, apart from the process of ratification of these documents by our parliaments and national assemblies, the peoples of our region demonstrated their spontaneous support and will to meet the new challenges posed by the new SADC. In collaboration with our governments they are trying to find out the best mechanisms of turning the process of integration into a reality through the constituency building campaign.

We noted with satisfaction that theme document of the last annual consultative conference held in Harare early this year brought up into discussion the issue of integration and its integration process urging for any active involvement of all sectors and spheres of our societies. I am convinced that your excellencies share with me the idea that the main and ultimate goal of our community is to serve the peoples which we are here representing. That is why we encourage the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] dealing with the population in need, as well as other constituencies based at community level, to participate in regional projects.

Your Majesty, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the Republic of Mozambique attaches particular importance to regional economic cooperation and integration, not because of its geographic position. Mozambique firmly believes in the principles and objectives of SADC. We also look forward to the day that the Republic of South Africa will be among us. We would like to express our appreciation for the confidence you deposited on us conferring on Mozambique responsibilities in the joint SADC, PTA [Preferential Trade Area] Ministerial Commission. We would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to this mandate so that in time we can have satisfactory conclusions to our two organizations.

However, it is our opinion that it is only concrete work and the development between our among countries that will create the necessary affinities which will bring SADC and PTA closer. I would be happy if I could be proved to be mistaken if I say that my country is only vaguely known by many of the PTA member countries which are not SADC members, and my country has very little if any economic, trade and cultural contacts with such countries. We have to pay attention to such reality if we really want to come altogether and work toward the African Economic Community.

Your Majesty, Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, when the great goals of cooperation in southern Africa were set out by our governments in 1970's it was bearing in mind the linkage between peace, stability and development. Since then, the necessity of a climate of peace in each country, and in the whole region to guarantee the success of regional cooperation in different spheres and levels was correctly stressed. This is the reason why I am happy to inform this august summit that in Mozambique the cease-fire is holding, since I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] signed in Rome on the 4th October 1992 the general peace agreement for Mozambique, thus ending the war [applause] which also affected the implementation of regional projects located on Mozambican soil. Some commissions created under the Rome protocols composed of elements designated by the government, Renamo, and observer countries, the United Nations, and OAU are now effectively functioning.

As the Zimbabwean and Malawian forces, which were generously protecting the Beira and Nacala Corridors respectively, went back home, and also the Limpopo Corridor, they went back home, I am glad to inform you that after the inauguration of what I can call the new port of Beira—because it was completely renewed as you have seen it—we have also reopened the Limpopo Corridor to the commercial traffic, and the second phase of the Nacala Corridor has come to an end.

We are looking forward to starting the third program to connect just a few kilometers between Cuamba and Malawi. Refugees who are in the neighboring countries and displaced people inside the country have started to move into their places of origin or to new places of their choice.

We add to this the training of about 500 soldiers, half of whom were selected among the government forces and the other half from Renamo, at Nyanga in Zimbabwe, with the assistance of the British Government, has started in order to form the group of instructors who will conduct the overall training of the new national armed forces.

The government has started consultations with the political parties on the drafting of the electoral law, which has to be adopted by the Assembly of the Republic in view of the legislative and presidential elections which are foreseen for October 1994. The demobilization and disarmament of forces has yet to start. In order to solve the problems which were blocking the realization of these two actions, including the assembling of the forces in the points already selected, I just ended successfully in meeting I had in Maputo with the leader of Renamo from the 23rd of August until the 3rd of September. As a result, mechanisms of providing further guarantees to Renamo were established. The United Nations will be requested to send a police contingent to monitor the activities of the Mozambican police and to provide technical support to the national commission on police established by the Rome Peace Accord.

The international community will also be asked to assist in providing training and adequate equipment to the Mozambican police. We hope that these measures will give a further sense of security to Renamo. Furthermore, we have decided that the government will appoint civil servants chosen by Renamo to serve as advisers to the provincial governors in the fulfillment of the reintegration of the zones under Renamo control into the state administration. We are convinced that the peace and democratic process in Mozambique is irreversible.

Your Majesty, Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, the prevailing situation in Angola is for us of great concern. Innocent civilians are being killed, productive infrastructures are being destroyed, affecting in this manner the economy of Angola, and our regional cooperation. We strongly urge UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to agree to a cease-fire and to respect the results of the elections, which express the will

and the free choice of the people of Angola. The international community has testified that those elections were free and fair. There is no reason why the people in Angola should continue to be denied the fulfillment of their desire to live in peace and harmony, and to reconstruct and develop their country.

Your Majesty, Mr. Chairman, our region is paying attention to the date when the new democratic South Africa will be born and will have the full right of joining our regional family. That by itself justifies our commitment in encouraging the ongoing negotiation process in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] [as heard]. Codesa should bring peace and real opportunities of participation through democratic mechanisms of all in South Africa. We hope that the new cooperation with the democratic South Africa in SADC will bind, not only the traditional areas of cooperation, but also the new ones in a process of learning by doing and mutual benefit. Let me conclude my remarks by reiterating our thanks and gratitude to our host, His Majesty King Mswati III, his esteemed government, and brotherly people of Swaziland for the warm welcome and generous hospitality which we continue to enjoy in this beautiful city in the traditional royal experience. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Lesotho Deputy Premier Speaks

*MB0509181293 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1030 GMT 5 Sep 93*

[Address by Lesotho Deputy Prime Minister Selometsi Baholo at the Southern African Development Community, SADC, summit at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center near Mbabane—live]

[Text] Your Excellency, President of the Republic of Botswana Dr. Masire, and Chairman of SADC [Southern African Development Community]; Your Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland and our esteemed host; Your Excellencies Heads of States and of Government; Honorable Prime Minister of Swaziland; Honorable Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, Mr. Executive Secretary, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: As already indicated, I am only just a stand-in for the right honorable, the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, who could not come because he had to attend a clinic for a minor check-up. This morning I spoke to him, and he was back in good health and very cheerful. I am extremely honored and privileged to be afforded the opportunity to address this august assembly on behalf of the prime minister, as already indicated, the government and the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho on the occasion of the 13th SADC summit and the first anniversary of the treaty establishing the Southern African community.

Your Majesty, may I also take this opportunity to give a special vote of thanks to your majesty, the government, and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the

cordial welcome, warm hospitality, and all courtesies extended to us and our delegations since our arrival in this beautiful country.

Mr. Chairman, Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the 13th SADC summit takes place in Mbabane at a time when we are faced with an enormous task of building and shaping our community with the intention to strengthen and reinforce the economic integration ties. In this regard, success can only be achieved through the involvement of all the peoples of the region. It is important to remember that the community being built is not for governments, but for each and every member of the community in southern Africa. It is gratifying to note that appropriate steps are already being taken to sensitize peoples in all walks of life in the region on objectives, purpose, and intent of the community, as well as benefits that are likely to accrue from that cooperation.

Regional constituency building is, of course, essential, but will need to be complemented by national initiatives aimed at preparing the nationals within each SADC member state to be ready to take up the challenges and the opportunities to be generated by the integration and cooperation arrangements. For nearly a decade and a half now we have worked hard to create an atmosphere of confidence and trust among our nations, and have also established a regional identity that has earned full recognition by the international community. The region is thus now poised to launch the massive, long-term process of building the community. We must, however, be mindful of the great challenges before us. All efforts will have to be made to ensure that maximum mobilization and utilization of all available resources of the region, be it financial, human, technical and material, in order to fully carry out the regional mandate of community building successfully for the benefit of all.

Mr. Chairman, Your Majesty, popular participation is an essential element in the process of community building which can only be realized in a democratic setting. The positive developments in the region toward genuine and real democracy are very encouraging. Peace and stability are beginning to emerge as a result of this. There is a reason now to hope and believe that it will not be long before peace and stability are realized in Angola and Mozambique.

We are also watching with keen interest the negotiation process in South Africa aimed at addressing the political crisis and also anxious to see the planned 1994 April general elections materialize for the benefit of the majority of South Africans and the region as a whole. The dream that South Africa will one day take her rightful place as the eleventh member of SADC is now closer to coming true than ever before. We note with satisfaction South Africa's desire to hand over Walvis Bay and some offshore islands to Namibia and hope that soon a date for handing over will be announced.

Mr. Chairman, it is now common knowledge that Lesotho has ultimately put in place a democratically elected parliament. This is but a step in the process of democratization. You can take my word for this, that the Government of Lesotho will take all necessary steps to ensure that the democratization is carried to the fullest and sustained. We note with this appointment the discouraging poor economic performance in the region during the 1992 and a greater part of 1993 due to a severe drought that has plagued the whole of the southern African region since 1991. The substantial decrease in agricultural production did not only lead to low economic growth, but also contributed to higher rates of inflation. Slow economic activity was also fueled by a weak world economy which kept commodity prices down and restrained export growth. The future remains bleak as long as the drought prevails, as it seems here to stay.

There are a few countries in the region that have recently been blessed with good rainfalls and are beginning to come out of the drought crisis, whereas others like Lesotho, remain drought-stricken. It is quite obvious that for some time those unlucky countries have to rely heavily on donor-supported relief and external purchases of grain.

Mr. Chairman, in the spirit of SADC, I would like to publicly declare that the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is fully committed to participation in all positive activities of this region, and in this regard invite those charged with the administration of the business of SADC to feel free to call on Lesotho whenever need arises to make its resources available for utilization for the benefit of economic and other development in this region.

It would be remiss of me, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, to omit stating our indebtedness as the current Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho to those members of SADC, our long-standing friends, who have afforded us refuge, hospitality in times of difficulty. The prime minister himself has been out, or was out of the country for a period of 14 years, and in those 14 years several countries played host to him and gave him moral support, who sustained him and his colleagues until the change that took place a few months ago, a change that all of you know about. I myself would like to extend a special word of appreciation of gratitude to the Kingdom of Swaziland which gave me refuge for two years, the Republic of Botswana, sir, I don't know, uncountable number of years, and would like to say that this is something we are likely to forget very quickly; consequently, the offer I have just made to those charged with the running of the business of SADC.

I wish to conclude, Mr. Chairman, by conveying to this august gathering warm greetings and best wishes from His Majesty King Letsie III and the entire Basotho nation. Although it is the first time that I officially participate in a SADC gathering of this level, I can assure

you, Mr. Chairman, that I have always been with you in spirit. Long live King Mswati III, long live SADC, thank you for your attention.

ANC's Sisulu Addresses Gathering

MB0509185093 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1045 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Address by African National Congress, ANC, Deputy President Walter Sisulu at the Southern African Development Community, SADC, summit at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center near Mbabane—live]

[Text] Chairpersons, Your Majesty King Mswati III, Excellencies, Heads of State and Government, Honorable Ministers, Ambassadors and High Commissioners, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the South African liberation movements, I would like to thank His Majesty, the government and people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for the warm welcome they have extended to us, and the preparations they have made to enable us to have a successful meeting.

I would like also to express our profound appreciation for the message that his majesty delivered to welcome us and open this meeting indicating the way forward for our region. I would also like to apologize for the absence of our president, Comrade Nelson Mandela, who is unfortunately visiting one of our regions for five days and could not interrupt that program to be here. He asked us to convey his apologies and his greetings to this august meeting.

This body SADC is a vitally important institution for the transformation of our region into what all our people would like to see. We, therefore, welcome the establishment of the Joint Planning Committee charged with the task of planning the future of our region and post-apartheid. We trust that the important committee will act with the necessary speed to provide the basis to take, to ensure that in future we have balanced regional development. We are convinced that such development should benefit all our people and move away from the policies pursued by the successive apartheid regimes to ensure that the domination of the region by the end of a domination by the region by apartheid. [sentence as heard].

We're also keen that the regime should also agree on the necessary mechanism that will begin the process of looking at cooperation in other spheres including the political, security, migration, environment, and so on. We're convinced that we have the possibility to transform southern Africa into a region of democracy, peace, prosperity, mutual solidarity and friendship that could be the envy of the world. We are inspired by the fact that the accomplishment of this noble task falls on the shoulders of the distinguished leaders that are present here today, all of whom have a proven track record of service both to their people and to the region as a whole.

We're raising these questions, Your Excellencies, because we are convinced that the liberation of our own country is at hand. A date for the first general election in South Africa has been set. As you know, April 27th 1994 has been set, a mere seven months from now. In the last few days agreement has been reached concerning the establishment of the various statutory bodies that must be created and charged with the task of ensuring that these elections are free and fair. Within the next two or three days, the transitional executive council, an important institution among this transformation, will be laid. South Africa's tricameral Parliament is scheduled to meet on September the 13th to approve the necessary legislation constituting these various organs.

It is our hope that even before this legislation is passed, these bodies will in fact be constituted so that they begin to function. We need to repeat this year that given the fact of the existing agreement on the election date once these bodies have been formed of all remaining economic sanctions could be lifted, even without waiting for the legislation. [sentence as heard]

In the period after the establishment of these organs, negotiations will continue to finalize the interim constitution. This will then be legislated during the month of October, creating the possibility for all the legislations that are necessary for the transitional period to come into effect. The process of negotiation is, however, being challenged by parties and administrations in South Africa which in reality represent a minority of this population of our country. I refer here to the so-called Cosag, the Concerned South Africans Group, which as you know, includes the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] of Chief Buthelezi, the Conservative Party, and the Ciskeian and Bophuthatswana bantustans.

This group has taken a position which seeks to stop the movement forward which I have just described. This is a matter that has to be dealt with as a matter of urgency to ensure that nobody is allowed to block the process leading to the liquidation of the apartheid system and the liberation of millions of our people. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the leaders present here for the efforts they have made and continue to make in particular to persuade Chief Buthelezi and the IFP to contribute positively to the causes of change.

As you know, we ourselves have also been involved in these same (?overtures). From the most recent statements made by Chief Buthelezi it does appear that all our efforts have so far not met with any success. We sincerely hope that the so-called collusion will in the near future realize that they have embarked on a destructive path and rejoin the majority to ensure that the transformation that is as peaceful and stable as possible and that the elections are held on conditions that will ensure that they are free and fair.

This, of course, also relates to the matter of political violence which remains an issue of great concern. We continue to grapple with this question and are greatly

inspired by the extraordinary mass action which took place last Thursday when millions of our people joined in the biggest mass demonstration in our country demanding peace now. We will also continue to count on your support and that of the rest of the international community in this struggle to end the violence, to save the lives of our people, and to guarantee the success of the process of transformation.

We take this opportunity once more to assure you that we will leave no stone unturned in the common struggle to ensure the speedy elimination of the apartheid system and the creation of a new South Africa of which we can all be proud. We are also greatly encouraged by the progress that is now being made by the government and the people of South Africa—I am rather referring to the people of Mozambique—in implementing their own peace agreement. We trust that this process will move with all necessary speed, and we are ready to make any contribution we can make to reinforce these peace efforts.

We remain greatly distressed and disturbed by the fact that peace has not come to the sister people of Angola and trust that all who can will take all necessary measures urgently to assist in the bringing about of peaceful settlement in keeping with the (?peace) accord. The elections [as heard] that took place last year at Abidjan, Portugal [as heard]. Once again we remain ready to make any contribution that we may be called upon to make to bring the killings at the terrible suffering in Angola to an end. We would also like to take this opportunity to state our hope that the process of negotiation in the Middle East will move forward, in particular to address the issue of the rights of the Palestinian people.

We trust that current developments in this regard constitute a genuine breakthrough, lay the basis for the final and just resolution of a conferment that had imposed a very high cost on the peoples of this Middle East region.

It is with great pleasure that finally I take this opportunity to say happy birthday to his majesty the king.

Angola's Moco Blames UNITA for War

MB0609074993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] The summit of Southern African Development Community [SADC] heads of state and government wound up in Mbabane, Swaziland, today, following the ratification of the treaty creating that organization. Angola was represented at the SADC meeting by Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco, who took the opportunity to blame the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] once again for the situation of war in the country.

[Begin Moco recording] The Republic of Angola has already held its first democratic and multiparty elections. This occurred on 29 and 30 September of last year

and it followed a long process, a long national pacification and reconciliation process. Notwithstanding those elections, the country dipped yet again into a crisis of unprecedented dimensions which led to a cruel and unjust war imposed by UNITA after rejecting the outcome of the elections. In the process, UNITA showed complete disregard for the undertakings it had assumed. It failed to observe the relevant UN Security Council resolutions as well as resolutions and recommendations advanced by the OAU and its ad hoc commission for southern Africa. This new war that UNITA and Mr. Savimbi are waging against our democratic institutions and the Angolan people has caused incalculable human and material losses. Social and economic infrastructure has been destroyed. People have found it even more difficult to live under these circumstances.

In view of this dramatic scenario, we have once again been forced to put off the implementation of urgent national reconstruction tasks. The Angolan Government has found it very difficult to guarantee food supplies, health care, and security to all people in the country. It is within this context that we would like to count on multifaceted support from the region's countries so our shortages can be reduced and so we can do away with the specter of death and destruction currently looming over our country. [end recording]

Chairman Masire Addresses Summit

MB0609152293 Mbabane Swazi Television in English 1110 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Address by Dr. Ketumile Masire, Botswana president and chairman of the Southern African Development Community, SADC, at the SADC summit at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center in Mbabane—live]

[Text] Your Majesty King Mswati III, Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government, Your Royal Highnesses, Your Honor the Vice-President and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Honorable Prime Ministers, Honorable Deputy Prime Minister, Honorable Ministers, Your Excellencies Heads of Diplomatic Corps, distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

We are gathered in Mbabane at a most auspicious moment in the history of the Kingdom of Swaziland, and indeed, the region at large. Tomorrow we shall join the Swazi nation in celebrating 25 years of independence and His Majesty's Silver Jubilee birthday. It is therefore a great honor and privilege to us all that the 1993 summit is meeting in this beautiful country. As southern Africans, we are particularly proud to acknowledge your gallant efforts in translating a quarter of a century of self-rule into concrete, tangible benefits achieved in an atmosphere of social peace and harmony.

We note with equal pride that through the leadership of His Majesty the king, the Swazi people have made a significant contribution to our collective endeavor to galvanize southern Africa into a potent force for regional cooperation, friendship, and prosperity. Your Majesty,

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed my pleasant duty to express on your behalf our sincere gratitude to His Majesty King Mswati III, the government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland for hosting the 1993 summit of SADC heads of states and government.

Your Majesty, we have been touched by the warmth of your welcome, and the generous hospitality extended to us. We are equally thankful for the excellent arrangement made for the summit. Allow me, Your Excellencies, at this juncture, to welcome the deputy prime minister of Lesotho, Honorable Mr. Baholo and his delegation to this year's SADC.

Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, we have already had occasion to congratulate you and the people of Lesotho for the mature manner in which you conducted your elections. We share the hope and optimism that your leadership has brought to your country. This summit marks the first anniversary of the new SADC, the Southern African Development Community. In these formative years of our organization, we shall have to take bold steps forward in translating the treaty of SADC into actionable programs. But first we may wish to recall where we are coming from in order to sharpen our focus on the challenges that face our organization today.

The transformation of the old SADC, the conference, to a community on the 17th of August 1992, marked the beginning of a difficult but exciting period of transition from loose and informal arrangements for development coordination to a more comprehensive and binding framework for regional integration in southern Africa. In the past, the emphasis was on coordination of discreet projects within sectors as supervised directly by member states. The new trend will be toward rationalization and harmonization of member states' micro-economic policies under the guidance of institutions of the community.

In deciding to transform a coordination conference into a development community, we seek to obtain a new mandate which will enable us to establish strong linkages between national policies and regional integration programs, stimulate investment, production and trade among member states, establish adequate capabilities and capacities to manage and implement regional programs and to mobilize regional resources and popular support for regional development. A coordination conference was a success, given the objectives for which it was established. The founding fathers of the coordination conference believed in the pragmatic approach which sought to demonstrate practical benefits of coordinating member states development efforts in order that they would see the need to commit themselves to achieving the more difficult objectives of equitable regional integration.

In the past 13 years of its existence, our organization has been able to bring the region much close together through an elaborate network of infrastructure in such areas as energy, transport and communications and

others. As we all know, more traffic is now flowing through SADC ports and railways. It is now possible to telephone and telex other member states directly without using transit facilities in other countries. Most member states have direct air links with other national air lines and it is now possible for our member states to trade in electricity as most of their national electricity grids have been interconnected.

The foremost achievement of our cooperation, however, has been the emergence of a regional consciousness, a spirit of regional solidarity and a sense of belonging at all levels. It is now against this background that a strong consensus emerged over the years in favor of more concerted efforts to strengthen and deepen the arrangements for our cooperation. That consensus was articulated and concretized in the declaration and treaty we signed in August last year establishing a development community in which all southern Africans will have a shared commitment to a common future.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to note that the theme of the 1993 SADC Annual Consultative Conference entitled "Southern Africa: A Framework and Strategy for Building the Community" is relevant to the issues to be tackled and the necessary steps to be taken for the community to become a reality. But that notwithstanding, there is still a need for people of the region to reflect more thoughtfully on the implications and implementation of the treaty establishing SADC. Such serious reflection becomes even more pointed as we are today expected to ratify the treaty of SADC and put it into force. I have no doubt that we share the sentiments that for the treaty to become an effective instrument of regional integration we, the member states, should inter alia ensure that our national policies and international commitments are consistent with the spirit and the provisions of the treaty; demonstrate our commitment to promoting the principles enshrined in the treaty, such as sovereign equality of all member states, regional solidarity, peace and security, as well as championing human rights and democratic values; accept that decisions and agreements entered into under the framework of SADC are legally binding and enforceable; and evolve a more appropriate institutional and operational framework consistent with the objectives and tasks of the new SADC.

This has been said before, and indeed we admit it, that one of the major weaknesses of SADC in the past has been its inability to engage and involve the people of the region in the process of development in major spheres of national life. Hence when we met in Windhoek, Namibia, last August, we made sure that the community would address the issue of popular participation. Indeed, the declaration and treaty of SADC call on the peoples of southern Africa to make the same commitment and to participate fully in the process towards regional integration. I note with satisfaction that already a region-wide program of sensitizing our people at all levels to the objectives of the community was launched at a workshop held in Harare in July this year. That is indeed as it

should be. Our people, and only they alone, should determine the agenda and programs and parameters of regional integration in southern Africa. Difficult, and at times uncomfortable questions will be raised, expectations and fears will surface during this sensitization campaign. We shall have to address all these with honesty and urgency, thus it is incumbent upon us to ensure that this process of public mobilization culminates in concrete programs that will affect the lives of our people in a meaningful manner.

In that regard, it has become particularly important that a realistic timetable be put in place leading towards agreement on protocols and other arrangements to underpin the process of integration. The need for an effective framework for mobilizing our own resources becomes even more critical, otherwise how else can we address issues of investment, production, trade, capital, labor, and others? The product of our cooperation will necessarily be measured in tangible material benefits and less on slogans as we enter a new era of fundamental economic and political changes. The mood of the 21st century is decidedly in favor of democracy and economic empowerment of the people. I am glad to know that in all SADC member states the management of national affairs is inevitably moving away from the unfavorable trends of the past. Our economies are becoming more open and efficient through the disciplined structural adjustment programs being implemented by member states.

We are also irreversibly moving in the direction of political pluralism in which human rights can be better defended and entrenched. Recent examples are the multiparty elections held in Lesotho in March and the referendum on multiparty democracy held in Malawi this year. May I take this opportunity on your behalf, your excellencies, to commend the government of the Republic of Malawi for accepting the outcome of the referendum, and to encourage them to emulate the Kingdom of Lesotho by holding multiparty elections.

We regret, however, that these significant gains are not being replicated in other countries. Angola has become a tragedy of unparalleled proportions in the annals of the region's history. Massive destruction of human life, property and economic infrastructure continues unabated in a war that is as cruel as it is unwarranted. Several attempts by the United Nations and the rest of the international community to facilitate the revival of the Bicesse peace accord have been deliberately frustrated by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] by stubbornly refusing to honor the pre-election peace accord and the result of the elections themselves. UNITA has painted itself in bold strokes as the enemy of peace and democracy in Angola. It is therefore our collective duty to rally the international community and appeal for their unequivocal support for the Government of Angola. We take much solace and encouragement from recent initiatives that could open yet another avenue for a peaceful resolution of the Angolan conflict in the aftermath of the unsuccessful

Abidjan talks. In particular we welcome the decision by President Clinton to recognize the Government of Angola and the UN Security Council resolution giving UNITA an ultimatum of 15 September 1993 to return to the negotiations.

In Mozambique we would like to encourage all concerned to expedite the letter and spirit of the general agreement signed in Rome last year between the Government of Mozambique and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and it is very encouraging indeed to have listened to the report that was given to this august assembly by President Chissano this morning. In particular we are anxious to see progress in the peace process so that the democratic elections may be held at the earliest opportunity. These are necessary steps to enable the people of Mozambique to pursue national reconciliation and reconstruction.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. South Africa on the other hand mirrors a paradox of hope and despair. Whereas substantial progress has been achieved since the resumption of the multiparty negotiations culminating in the historic agreement on holding the first nonracial general elections on 27 April 1994, at the same time politically motivated violence and rightwing belligerent threats have escalated to crisis proportions. Obviously the violence is intended to put the negotiations process in jeopardy and possibly lead South Africa to civil war and balkanization. The international community should not allow that to happen, hence we urge the United Nations and the OAU to actively support and perhaps even oversee the proposed mechanisms for a multiparty peacekeeping force in South Africa. It is in the interests of South Africa and the region that the multiparty negotiations process must continue and be speedily concluded with the establishment of a transitional executive authority with effective powers of governance to prepare the ground for an elected government of national unity.

As interested parties in the South African negotiation process, we have indeed taken necessary measures to ensure that SADC's views and concerns are taken on board. You will recall that the regional resident mission in South Africa was formally launched in March this year to assess ongoing developments in that country and advise SADC accordingly. The resident mission will also play a pivotal role in reviewing the strategies and policies appropriate to SADC in view of the changing political circumstances in South Africa. We should adopt a consistent and realistic common position in regard to member states' relations with, for instance, an interim government in South Africa. Our region is not the only focal point in this troubled world. Events in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia are a grave threat to peace and stability in east Africa and eastern Europe, respectively. Men, women, and children die every day in countries of their birth. The dignity of humans has been compromised by war, homelessness, and hunger.

I am happy to note that our region has made its modest contribution in UN initiatives to bring peace and food to the people of Somalia. Much as we appreciate the humanitarian role of the UN in these conflict areas, there is a need to urge the international community to seek a local solution to local problems. The bloodletting between the UN forces and some armed factions in Somalia could so easily suck that country into the vortex of yet another endless, horrible war. Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, even as the international spotlight shifts to these other unfortunate parts of the world we should endeavor to maintain southern Africa on the international agenda—our struggle for peace, unity, and collective self-reliance as a community of nations that deserves the committed support of our international cooperating partners. We should reinforce and improve mechanisms for continuous dialogue between SADC and our cooperating partners on the wide range of uses of mutual interests.

On that I note... [pauses] On that note I wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all our international friends. They meet with us every year to share ideas with us and pledge their unwavering support and solidarity. We shall have occasion later to review the activities of our organization in the annual report to be tabled before your excellencies. I am, however, glad to note that indications from our regional early warning system are that the region can expect a better harvest during the 1993-94 marketing year, except for Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, and Swaziland which will continue to require emergency drought relief assistance. I am informed that SADC's total domestic cereal availability has improved dramatically over the last year to 12.6 million tonnes. However, the region faces a projected shortfall of 2.53 million tonnes to reach the required regional estimate of 15.13 million tonnes. The issue of regional drought preparedness, therefore, remains critical to our development planning. I wish to call on the sector and ministries responsible ... [changes thought] and the ministers responsible for food security to move with speed to put in place the regional food reserve project. In fact, all sectors of SADC should begin to gear themselves up for the mammoth task that lies ahead, as we move towards regional integration.

There is an urgent need to rethink our sectoral strategies and policies in the context of SADC framework and strategy for building the community. In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you heads of the state and government for the honor and support you have given to my country and me, personally, as chairman of SADC. May I also extend gratitude to our ministers, senior officials, the executive secretary and staff of the secretariat, and sector coordinating units for their dedicated service to the organization. Long live SADC, long live regional integration, long live the king of Swaziland. Bayethe [Your Royal Highness].

Summit Closes; Treaty Ratified

MB0609052393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120 GMT 5 Sep 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Mbabane Sept 5 SADC—The Southern African Development Community [SADC] annual summit closed late on Sunday with all 10 member states ratifying a key treaty which paves the way for a regional economic community. After lengthy discussions in Mbabane, Swaziland, the heads of state emerged to reveal they had all agreed to the SADC treaty drawn up in Windhoek, Namibia, last year.

The treaty commits the 10 southern African states to a deeper and more formal arrangement for co-operation in trade and investment.

Current SADC chairman, Botswana President Sir Ketumile Masire, said this was the start to building a southern African economic community. All that was now awaited was South Africa's inclusion once the country had adopted a democratic government.

"I throw down a challenge to South Africans to ensure by the time we meet next year they will have joined SADC so that we can begin together the process of reconstruction," Sir Ketumile said.

Also addressing the closing ceremony, Namibian President Sam Nujoma said SADC was reaching a crucial turning point in its history. "The prospects of a new South Africa taking its place in the community will usher in a new era of peace and security in the region, and enable us to focus on our development," Mr Nujoma said.

Outgoing Executive Secretary Simba Makoni told reporters after the close of the summit that the strategy had not yet been worked out for macro-economic harmonisation and integration. He said the imperative was to educate the people of southern Africa on the need for such an arrangement while economic researchers investigated a possible time-table and approach.

Mr Makoni is to be replaced as executive secretary by Namibia's deputy minister of agriculture, Mr Kaire Mbuende, and Botswana's president will continue as SADC chairman.

Masire To Remain Chairman 1 Year

MB0709071693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Leaders of the just-ended SADC [Southern African Development Community] summit in the Swazi capital, Mbabane, have asked the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, to continue as the organization's chairman for another year. The summit also elected King Mswati III of Swaziland as SADC's vice chairman. The new executive secretary is Dr. Kaire Mbuende, who is the former Namibian assistant minister of agriculture. Dr.

Mbuende takes over from Dr. Simba Makoni, who has served as SADC's executive secretary for eight years. The deputy executive secretary is Mr. Lengolo Monyake of Lesotho.

The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, challenged the people of South Africa during the closing ceremony last night to join the organization in time for next year's meeting. He reaffirmed the organization's commitment to integrating regional economies. Sir Ketumile called on leaders of member states to start relying on their own resources, saying international support should only be to supplement regional efforts.

The president also paid tribute to the outgoing SADC executive secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni, whom he said provided efficient leadership to the organization over a period of nine years. He said Dr. Makoni diligently led SADC through its difficult early years such as the destabilization of the region by apartheid South Africa,

the transformation of SADC from conference to community, and the development of the post-apartheid relations perspective of the organization.

The summit ratified the Windhoek Treaty and the Protocol of Immunities and Privileges converting the organization to a community. The treaty becomes effective on 5 October 1993.

Meanwhile the president has sent a message of congratulations to King Mswati III who turned 25 years old today. He also congratulated the people of Swaziland on the 25th anniversary of their country's independence. In his message Sir Ketumile said it is his ardent hope that the cordial and fruitful relations that exist between Botswana and Swaziland will continue to grow from strength to strength. Sir Ketumile also wished King Mswati continued personal health, peace, prosperity and happiness. Heads of state and government will today attend the celebrations at Somhlolo Stadium.

Government, ANC Reach Agreement on TEC Draft Bill

MB0709163693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1627 GMT 7 Sep 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] have reached agreement on the key transitional executive council (TEC) draft bill, opening the way for its adoption at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, sources confirmed on Tuesday night. The two parties resolved outstanding differences on two issues during marathon bilateral sessions on Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The sources said the government and the ANC had both compromised on their differences.

The planning committee, whose job it is to facilitate democracy talks, was meeting at 6PM to decide how to deal with the TEC draft bill when the 23-party Negotiating Council resumes negotiations later in the evening.

They could either themselves make the changes to the draft bill as it stood earlier in the day, or mandate the technical committee on the TEC to make the changes, the sources added.

The TEC draft bill has to get to parliamentary standing committees as soon as possible, in time for Monday's start of the special sitting of Parliament to deal with draft legislation for the interim period up to the April 27 election.

Further on Agreement

MB0709194193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 7 Sep 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators on Tuesday night adopted the key draft Transitional Executive Council [TEC] Bill and opened the way for the African National Congress [ANC] to call for the lifting of remaining international sanctions by the end of September. The adoption by sufficient consensus of the draft TEC bill was greeted with a standing ovation by negotiators.

Only two of the 23 delegations, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, opposed the adoption.

The Pan African Congress and the Afrikaner-Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] reserved their position.

The chairman of the day's proceedings, National Party negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers, described the adoption of the draft bill as "an important achievement for the Negotiating Council". "We have sufficient consensus," he ruled.

The TEC and its seven sub-councils will oversee the levelling of the political playing fields in the run-up to the April 27 election.

ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki earlier on Tuesday evening announced at the opening of an International Trade Fair at the World Trade Centre that remaining international sanctions against South Africa would be lifted by the end of September if the draft TEC bill was adopted as expected.

The draft TEC bill joins three other pieces of draft legislation for the interim period to be dealt with at a special sitting of Parliament next Monday.

The three other pieces are the draft Independent Electoral Commission Bill, the draft Independent Media Commission Bill and the draft Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill.

Senior government negotiator Roelf Meyer told a press conference afterwards that the adoption of the draft TEC bill "is a major achievement for this negotiating process". He said the issue of the TEC had been potentially controversial.

Mr Meyer said on the one side was the clear objective of the government "to ensure that the TEC will not be an alternative government or replace the executive of the country, and from the perspective of other participants to create a mechanism that will ensure free and fair elections and to level the playing field".

"We (the government) are satisfied that this bill does not provide for a substitute of the government in any way whatsoever, or joint control of the security forces," Mr Meyer said.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said after the adoption: "It is a historic moment for those who have struggled against apartheid, because the adoption of the draft TEC bill is one of the final steps in bringing down the apartheid edifice."

Transkei negotiator Zam Titus said the adoption "paves the way for the introduction of a new... South African political scene".

Mr Meyer said the next major step in the negotiations process was to "further develop" the draft constitution for the interim period. He said this included seeking agreement on all the substantial issues relevant to the different participants. "Once that agreement is reached, the putting into operation of the TEC can take place."

Asked when he thought the TEC would be up and running, Mr Meyer said "a fair guess would be the middle to end of October".

"Six to eight weeks from now," said Dr de Villiers, who had joined Mr Meyer at the press conference.

Senior negotiators envisage holding the plenary session of leaders after the September special session of Parliament, but before a second special session planned for the end of October.

The second session is intended to deal with the interim constitution, fundamental human rights and the repeal of discriminatory legislation.

Negotiators on Tuesday night also adopted a resolution which reiterated that the four bills would not be put into operation "until an explicit decision to that effect has been taken by the plenary of the multiparty negotiating process".

The plenary session has to deal with the so-called "package" of legislation, which includes the four bills for the transition, the interim constitution, fundamental human rights and the repeal of discriminatory legislation.

ANC Foreign Affairs Head: Sanctions To Be Lifted

MB0709175593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—African National Congress (ANC) Chairman and foreign affairs head Thabo Mbeki said on Tuesday international sanctions against South Africa would be lifted before the end of the month. Addressing the opening of a "Made in the USA" trade exhibition in Johannesburg at the World Trade Centre, Mr Mbeki said multiparty negotiators would agree on Tuesday night to a transitional executive council.

This was told him in a note from ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa shortly before his address at the opening of the trade fair.

"This means we have taken another step closer to the lifting of sanctions." Sanctions would therefore be lifted before the end of the month, he said.

Mr Mbeki said the United States played an important role in imposing sanctions against South Africa in the 1980s because of Pretoria's apartheid policies.

With the ANC's approval the lifting of sanctions against South Africa soon, he urged American firms exhibiting at the trade fair to use the opportunity to establish ties with the country.

"The political processes will advance...what is going to be very difficult here will be the rebuilding and reconstruction of this economy," he said. "We look forward to your help."

He said U.S. firms could play an important role in achieving black economic empowerment. "The problem of violence will be solved because the overwhelming majority of our people want peace."

Continuing political violence in South Africa had created a turbulent investment climate for risk-averse foreign corporations.

Afrikaner National Union Chief Negotiator Resigns 8 Sep

MB0809064593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Another founder member of the Afrikaner National Union and the party's chief negotiator at the multiparty negotiations, Cehill Pienaar, has resigned from the party.

Pienaar told our political staff this morning that executive members of the party have asked him to hold back his resignation. Executive Committee Chairman Gerber Kruger, however, issued a statement in which he announced Pienaar's resignation. Pienaar said he therefore took it that the chief executive has accepted his resignation and he will therefore not return to the Negotiating Council tomorrow.

Our political staff reports that Pienaar supported participation in the transitional executive council and was not in favor of joining the Afrikaner National Front.

Buthelezi Returns From Europe, Not To Join Talks

MB0709125693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] The leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has reiterated his standpoint that the IFP will not return to the negotiating table in its current format. Dr. Buthelezi was speaking on his return from Europe, where he had talks with foreign affairs ministers of Denmark and Britain, and with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

He said on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport today that his party still rejected the idea of a transitional executive council and the principle of sufficient consensus as it was currently applied at the World Trade Center. He confirmed that he would meet the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, on 16 September.

Holds News Conference

MB0709194793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party and the kwaZulu government will not rejoin negotiations in their current format despite urgings from international leaders. He returned home today after a week-long visit to several European countries. At a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Dr. Buthelezi referred to his statements to European leaders about there already being a low-intensity civil

war in South Africa. He said the issue of violence would be solved only by the disbandment of politically aligned armies:

[Begin Buthelezi recording] There is no cessation of hostilities here. There is no way that our people are going to people stalking, you know, and killing them during the night and then during the day the same people appear as ... as members of the peacekeeping force. [sentence as heard] These are the things that are ignored by everyone—diplomats, overseas people, the media in this country, the media outside. Everyone is pretending that there is something mysterious about the violence in this country, as if they don't know exactly what is going on. This is what I can't understand. [end recording]

Dr. Buthelezi repeated his call for a leaders summit abroad and confirmed that he would be meeting the state president on Thursday next week.

Statement Issued on Trip, Talks

MB0609200793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755
GMT 6 Sep 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Office of the Chief Minister of kwaZulu: "Press Statement by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Langham Hilton, London: September 6, 1993"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen of the press and honourable press attaches from some of our African embassies, thank you for coming here this morning. I am on my way back to South Africa, having been a week away from home.

When I came to London in April at the invitation of the prime minister, Mr. Major, I received a message from Bonn that Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl was extending an invitation to me to stop over in Bonn before going home in order to brief him about the situation in South Africa. I had been in Rome before seeing Mr. Major and had commitments at home. I then suggested that it might be better if I went home from London and then visited Bonn on a date suitable to both the chancellor, as well as to me.

This appointment was fixed for the 31st of August. I had an hour's talk with the chancellor on the situation in South Africa with regard to the peace process and with regard to the negotiation process. I also had another appointment with Dr. Klaus Kinkel, the foreign minister, and I also addressed a colloquium at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation Headquarters on the same subject.

I had also received an invitation from Dr. Nels Helveg Petersen, the Danish foreign minister, whom I met earlier this year when he visited South Africa. I therefore stopped in Copenhagen to speak to the foreign minister, as well as to the minister for development co-operation,

Ms Helle Degn, on the 3rd of September. I also attended a luncheon in my honour which was hosted by the foreign minister.

Again in all these meetings I spoke about the peace process as well as the negotiation process and the problems we are encountering with both.

I have stopped in London on my way home. I have an appointment with the secretary for foreign affairs, the Rt. Honourable Douglas Hurd, this afternoon. I also hope to have a brief meeting with the secretary-general of the Commonwealth, His Excellency Chief Emeka Anyaoku.

I thought it perhaps advisable for me to spell out to you, ladies and gentlemen, what the IFP's fundamental objections are to what is taking place in the Negotiating Council. There are some things which I cannot push aside because they are fundamental to the laying of foundations for the new democracy that we all want.

There are fatal flaws in the present World Trade Centre negotiations. The process itself is at fault and the correction of what is wrong can not be done from within the process. I mention some of the reasons which support this contention.

The first is the way in which the negotiating council utilised the vague notion of sufficient consensus to give effect to the decisions which accord with the Record of Understanding signed between President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela in September last year, and the steps needed to implement a two-phase transition to democracy. The Negotiating Council primarily serves the interests of legitimising what the South African Government and the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] come to an agreement on in their bi-lateral meetings, as well as their agreement on the 26th of September 1992.

The second is the way in which the South African Government and National Party delegations repeatedly left us stranded when they never threw their weight behind valid IFP objections to decisions being made.

The third is the way the government and the National Party went ahead with the ANC/SACP to continue World Trade Centre negotiations without us, as though we were not necessary in the process of establishing a democracy. It had been stated by Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa on the 15th of June, as well as by Mr. Mandela on the 16th of June, that the talks will go on whether we were there or not.

Over and above these objections to the process itself, the objectives of the negotiating council must be rejected. The two-phase process and the election of a government for an interim period which will become the country's constitution making body, are prescriptions for civil war.

Let me pause here to explain that I have been surprised by the way the media has gone out of their way to distort this statement whenever I have made it. It has been

misinterpreted deliberately to mean that if Buthelezi does not get his way, he will start a civil war. I have never suggested that a civil war will be brought about by me or the IFP or the kwaZulu government. I talk about the dangers of a civil war because the conflict is such that we have already a low intensity civil war in which thousands of people have died.

It is those who oppose what is happening at the World Trade Centre who are making the greatest contribution to a transition to democracy and not those making the decisions in negotiations.

I am on record as saying that I will not lead an election campaign to win seats in the proposed elections in order to empower the constitution now being finalised. I intend holding a special general conference of the IFP later this year to get the views of the entire party on this issue. These are positions which have already been endorsed by the IFP Central Committee, as well as the kwaZulu cabinet in the case of the kwaZulu government.

I want to make the point that already we face grave difficulties in attempting to put negotiations on a sound multi-party track. I can have no utility in doing so if the finality of my positions as I am stating them, is doubted.

I am prepared to move heaven and earth to bring about a democracy. I will sup with the devil himself if needs be, and I will, if necessary, go to the ends of the earth to help. But I will not damn a future democracy by returning to the World Trade Centre to do what the government and the ANC/SACP alliance are doing, as this notion of sufficient consensus has made the presence of our delegations there absolutely irrelevant.

My position is not dictated by IFP party political interests, nor are they expressions of my own self-interests. My position is determined by the proper logical extension of my knowledge of South Africa and my understanding of how important it is to achieve a federal future for our country as a plural society. In order to facilitate discussions, I give a short summary of the objectives we seek to reach.

A. Violence.

We can no longer negotiate while the members and office bearers of our organisation are being killed in a systematic plan of mass assassination. Intimidation and violence are preventing our capability of operating as a political organisation, to the point of severely affecting essential institutional internal dynamics, such as the internal elections of the IFP. MK [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] must be disbanded and the ANC/SACP alliance must be brought to book. B. Position of the IFP in Negotiations. 1. The IFP cannot accept that the ANC/SACP alliance and the National Party and the South African Government could be empowered to go it alone in making fundamental decisions on the future of our country. It must be agreed that any fundamental decision can only be taken with the participation in decisions of the IFP, and other important role players. 2.

The IFP cannot accept the setting of an election date before there is any agreement on the form of state, on the final constitution and on the process to be employed to produce it, with related time-tables. We agreed to the declaration of intents only after our requested amendments to the original draft were accepted, which made the setting of an election date dependent on sufficient progress having been made in constitutional negotiations, including the form of state, and on the elimination of violence. We reject the ruling of the negotiating council, supported by the ANC/SACP alliance and the National Party and the South African Government, which upheld the SACP's interpretation of our requested amendments to the original resolution which reads them not as a condition for the setting of an election date, but as a condition only for the actual holding of elections. C. Constitutional Matters. 1. The IFP is convinced that in order to achieve peace that the new South Africa be organised as a federation of states in which all residual powers are left—as original powers—in the member states and to the federal government are devolved only those powers which cannot be properly or adequately exercised at state level, on the basis of the notion of residuality. Accordingly, the IFP cannot accept any constitutional principle which would hinder the establishment of a federation of states as indicated. The people of kwaZulu/Natal of all races have suffered from over 40 years of under-funding from the fiscus. And we say never again. 2. The IFP demands that elections and the empowerment of a new government take place only within the parameters of a complete, federal and final constitution. 3. The bill of rights must meet highest international standards and shall recognise first second and third generation human rights. The IFP rejects the notion of "SPRs [state, province, region] for the transition" and, therefore, SPRs must be provided for in the constitution in their final form, and with their final functions and powers. 4. The IFP sees no need whatsoever for a two-stage process and firmly rejects the notion of a constituent assembly. The next and final constitution must be adopted through negotiations so that elections can be held under its terms by the end of 1994. Obviously the next constitution will be amendable on the basis of its provisions, but there shall be no institutional momentum built in the next constitution to promote its amendment/repealing. Therefore, the amendment procedures must be standard reinforced amendment procedures with no deadlock-breaking mechanism or other soft techniques for amendment which would undermine the credibility and historic stature of the next constitution and allow the adoption of a second constitution by majoritarian rule. 5. The new government must not be empowered in a unitary state. Too often constitutional chapters mandating the internal regionalisation of the state remain totally non-implemented due to the unwillingness of the unitary government to relinquish powers. Consequently, the legislatures and the governments of the SPR must be empowered at the same time as the national government is empowered. 6. Existing territorial autonomies (provinces, self-governing territories and TBVC [Transkei,

Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states) shall be preserved until the time when the new SPRs are going to be empowered. The process of rationalisation of the existing territorial autonomies shall be undertaken by the governments and the legislatures of the SPRs. 7. The constitutional autonomy of the SPRs must be entrenched and should be organised through, and expressed by, SPR constitutions autonomously adopted. 8. The unique position of kwaZulu/Natal must be recognised and the process of final ratification of the constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal must be promoted. The IFP is committed to defend and uphold the constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal. KwaZulu/Natal could be accommodated in the rest of South Africa on the basis of the principle of asymmetry. For instance, should the rest of South Africa opt for a unitary state, the state of kwaZulu/Natal could possibly entertain with the rest of South Africa the same relation existing between Scotland and that of the "United Kingdom" to which Scotland obviously fully belongs. 9. The IFP is committed to the principle of pluralism, intended as cultural, social, economic and political pluralism. Personal and collective autonomy/self-determination, protection of cultural diversity, preservation of the integrity and pre-eminence of civil society, recognition and protection of the constitutional role of social and cultural formation ranging from traditional structures and family to trade unions and professional associations, limited role of government, full privatisation, protection of private property and free market economy, protection of political minorities, direct democratic participation in addition to mere political representation, etcetera, are all concepts which relate to the broader meaning of the word "pluralism" as promoted by the IFP. The IFP could not endorse any constitutional principle which jeopardise pluralism. 10. South Africa shall be established as a constitutional state and must have a fully jurisdictional and independent constitutional court. Techniques must be used to ensure that the jurisprudence of the federal constitutional court does not erode the area of constitutional autonomy of the SPRs.

ANC Issues Statement Criticizing NP 'Arrogance'

*MB0709173793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710
GMT 7 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "ANC Press Statement About the Shameless Arrogance of the National Party", NP]

[Text] It is astonishing that the National Party, which for over 40 years made apartheid and racism the hallmark of their policies and turned South Africa into the pole cat of the world now tries to accuse the ANC of racism. It was the National Party that introduced the Mixed Marriages Act, the Group Areas Act and, when the ANC and other liberation organisations resisted, passed draconian security legislation that led to the detention without trial of thousands of people, torture became the standard method of interrogation—more than a hundred people died in detention, thousands more are still suffering

because of the psychological damage that they have sustained under severe torture in detention.

As a member of a party with such a notorious legacy Mr van Schalkwyk must suffer from amnesia to accuse the ANC, which has consistently espoused non-racialism in word and deed and fought to save the country from racism, of pitting black against white.

Let us remind Mr van Schalkwyk that it is the National Party who used and abused the South African police [SAP] and Defence Force for their own racist aims. Today the SAP has no credibility with the majority of South Africans. Many white police officers have made racism and racist abuse an integral part of their policing style. In the townships on the East Rand white members of the Internal Stability Units (ISU's) are not seen as protectors, but as an enemy to be feared and fled from.

Recently THE STAR described how residents from Kathlehong fled from their houses that were searched by ISU's. These searches were, as a matter of course, accompanied by doors being kicked in, while no respect was shown for people's property or privacy. Gangs coming from hostels were left untouched to follow behind the police, robbing and setting alight the houses of those who fled. Why did the police not turn around and arrest these criminals?

Instead of facing the facts Mr van Schalkwyk resorts to accusing ANC President Nelson Mandela, one of the greatest fighters against racism, of being a racist! Never far behind in the mudslinging, Captain Craig Kotze, resorts to racism himself by arguing that chaos will prevail if white police officers are withdrawn. He insults every black police man and woman in this country by insinuating that they will not be able to do their work without the supervision of the white "baas" [boss].

The ANC would like to conduct the forthcoming election campaign in a dignified and serious manner, as befits the first democratic elections that will determine the future of all South Africans. The National Party's cheap racist propaganda is an insult.

Now is the time for the overwhelming majority of democratic South Africans to reject the National Party once and for all.

ANC 'Deeply Concerned' About Angolan Civil War

*MB0609215793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2135
GMT 6 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "ANC Press Statement About the Civil War in Angola and Initiatives for Peace"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is deeply concerned about the continuing human tragedy that is costing so many lives in Angola. Only during the past few weeks thousands of Angolan citizens have been killed

and maimed in a vicious war, unleashed by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and aimed at destroying the democratically elected Government of Angola.

As with the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Angolan crisis is a tragedy of immense proportions. However, the ANC is concerned that the international community has until now failed to show the same sense of urgency, concern and political will to bring an end to the Angolan civil war.

At the ANC's recent National Executive Committee meeting reports were received of the initiative by the frontline states and a number of other African countries to bring peace to Angola. Given the historical responsibility of the Pretoria regime for the escalation of this conflict and the assistance Angola has given to the struggle for freedom in the subcontinent, it was resolved that the ANC do all in its power to bring an end to the fighting that has resulted in extensive loss of life.

While the ANC has warmly welcomed the decision of the US Government to recognize the democratically elected Government of Angola, we appeal to President Clinton for more international support to end the war, and to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on UNITA. Angola needs an unequivocal commitment from UNITA and its leadership, that it will respect the outcome of the elections and call an end to the war.

South African African Press Review for 8 Sep

MB0809135093

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Successful ANC Address of MK Grievances Welcome—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 September comments on the special conference called by the African National Congress (ANC) to address the grievances of its military wing, Spear of the Nation (MK). The "bubbling discontent" in MK was contained by "the R[and]10 million offered by the ANC national leadership to deal with the immediate welfare problems of MK members." Furthermore, there was "full disclosure to the rank and file by MK leaders of their discussions with the SADF [South African Defense Force] on the integration of existing armies, regular and irregular, and the formation of a more representative and legitimate defence force." THE STAR adds the "ANC's political enemies may be disappointed, [but] they should be relieved. A disciplined MK under control of its senior officers and accountable to the ANC political leadership is in the interests of everyone." Anarchy in MK would "increase the drift of resentful and penurious MK soldiers to crime, and hasten the conversion of disciplined soldiers into lawless bandits." Another reason for South Africans "of all political persuasions" to hope the ANC "is dealing effectively with MK's problems" is that "integration of its men into the new army will help

guarantee the latter's legitimacy in the eyes of the black majority and, at the same time, serve as a vital antidote against rightists flirting with the idea of a putsch."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Tariff Protection for Mossgas—Announcements of higher petrol prices and 10 years of tariff protection for the Mossel Bay Gas Project (Moss-gas) synfuels operation "are not simple coincidence," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 September. "The fact that they broke simultaneously again provides South Africans with the evidence that the National Party government is either bereft of original thought on the economy or that it does not care about the effects of its economic strategies because cleaning them up will be a successor government's problem." Tariff protection for Mossgas is "tantamount to throwing good money after bad. The project should be kept going if it can generate an operating cash flow without any artificial protection. If not, government should bite the bullet and stop the waste of public money."

Warning Against Government Decision on kaNgwane Land Transfer—A second editorial on the same page notes that Swaziland's King Mswati III "may eye the kaNgwane region in the eastern Transvaal, but he cannot hope to incorporate the area through a cosy deal between his government and the rulers of the present or the future South Africa. It is a matter of choice for the largely Swazi-speaking area, and an issue of principle stretching far beyond the subcontinent." Land transfers should only be entertained "if they have the overwhelming support of the affected inhabitants. People, not governments, must decide."

ILANGA

Praise for 2 September Peace Day—Durban ILANGA in Zulu for 6- 8 September in a page 4 editorial comments on national Peace Day on 2 September saying, "to those leaders who thought up this idea, we say they did a wonderful thing to sharpen the consciences of both old and young towards peace. To those political organizations that supported this campaign, and their leaders, including the Zulu monarch, we raise our hats and say congratulations, be encouraged." Nevertheless, ILANGA believes peace "will not be easily attainable among parties and among peoples if it is not rooted within the family unit. Let the peace topic be broached initially within the family unit involving father, mother and the children. We say this because in a family unit of four or more, some may be members of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and others members of the ANC, or other organizations." "Political parties themselves need to filter this peace that is talked about down to their followers, and the idea of cutting up areas into enclaves of the ANC, or the IFP or even the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], where other movements cannot operate, must be done away with."

*** Capabilities of Country's Navy Discussed**

93AF0656A Pretoria PARATUS in English May 93
pp 30-31

[Article: "Vital Maritime Assets on the Line"; first paragraph is PARATUS introduction]

[Excerpts] In the previous issue of PARATUS the Chief of the S.A. Navy, V Adm R. C. Simpson-Anderson, debated the role of the S.A. Navy during times of war and peace. This time, the focus is on the past and present capabilities of the S.A. Navy.

South Africa dominates a massive maritime area in the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean right down to Antarctica. It has a coastline of about 3,000 km and the South African economy is extremely open and largely dependent on its sea-borne trade. Its neighbours are either land-locked, or are coastal states with limited internal communication and considerable dependence on sea-borne trade.

Wars are won and crises best handled by the combined combat capability of the Army, Navy and Air Force. In the absence of a specific threat the best insurance for security is a balanced and flexible armed force. Therefore the S.A. Navy should also be balanced in terms of its capabilities.

South Africa has the only significant Navy in the region. Strategic interests of many major countries come (actually or potentially) past the Cape. [passage omitted]

Present Posture

The Navy's present posture consists of the following:

A headquarters in Pretoria; main naval bases in Durban and Simon's Town; Citizen Force units in the other major ports (excluding Richards Bay and Walvis Bay) and a transportable logistic support system.

Two out of three submarines in commission—deterrent force, offensive capability against enemy warships and trade.

Six out of nine strike craft in commission—offensive capability against enemy warships, trade and territory.

Four out of eight mine counter-measures vessels in commission—defensive capability in keeping own harbours clear.

Two combat support vessels in commission—multi-role vessels.

One hydrographic survey vessel in commission.

There is a more than adequate reserve in the form of the Navy's CF and PF Reserve personnel.

Current Gaps

The gaps in the current defensive force posture are an ASW [Anti-Submarine Warfare] capability; a surface

combat capability with greater sea keeping qualities than the strike craft; maritime air reconnaissance capability; maritime air strike capability; and multi-purpose maritime helicopters.

Some of these shortcomings are being addressed by current upgrade projects. They are as follows:

Strike Craft Life Extension Programme. This programme entails the replacement of the existing Action Information and Communications systems by new and improved systems, as well as extensive replacement at the sub-system level, to improve logistic supportability until 2005/2010.

Minesweeper Hull Rebuilding Programme. The minesweepers are being rebuilt from the keel up by replacing the planking. This is done at 10 percent of the cost of a new vessel and should give these reliable old maids of all work a new lease on life for up to 20 years.

Submarine Life Extension Programme. Due to meticulous maintenance, their solid construction and good design, the submarine hulls are still in excellent condition. The life extension programme is aimed mainly at onboard systems. It entails the upgrade of the Action Information, the weapons and the communications systems. These vessels should remain operational until at least 2005.

New Surface Combat Ship. The definition and acquisition of a new surface combat ship remains our most urgent requirement.

It is imperative that we obtain the necessary funding to launch this project as soon as possible because it can take as long as 5 to 8 years before first delivery.

Due to the cost of new ships we will of necessity keep our requirements modest. Our aim is to utilise existing systems as well as systems presently under development, to keep costs down.

Maritime Patrol Aircraft. The Air Force is currently upgrading a limited number of their Dakotas to maritime patrol configuration. This will certainly improve our position with regard to maritime air patrol but it will still only be a limited ability considering the area that we are dealing with.

Expertise. Expertise is the sum total of people, knowledge, skills and experience. It has been one of the Navy's strong points over the years. The Navy has maintained and developed expertise in order to ensure operational readiness, good upkeep and safety. Expertise makes the Navy the valuable asset that it is.

Training capabilities have been built up over many years and are aimed and directed at particular vessels and systems in service, in other words, unique to the South African Navy. It cannot be emphasised strongly enough that there is no such thing as general naval training if you are a professional. People sent to foreign institutions for training, by organisations other than the SADF [South

African Defense Forces], to fill positions of responsibility within the Navy one day, would still be required to undergo local training, i.e. training directed at our unique situation and requirements. They will have to sit every exam and board in force in the Navy, just as everyone else has. There are no short cuts.

I would like to use this opportunity to extend an invitation to all those movements, groups and organisations that are training people overseas to fill posts in the Navy in the new South Africa. Those people are welcome in the Navy now, but the Navy requires that they be politically neutral, that they be willing to undergo its training and they meet its requirements.

Conclusion

The Navy has been hard hit by the prolonged reduction in its budget, but has managed to maintain its short-term operational efficiency.

The Navy has now, however, reached the point where further major cuts would unavoidably alter its character. More importantly, the Navy has reached the point where it is absolutely vital that the problem of renewing its ships be addressed.

* Construction of Antarctic Base Under Way

93AF0753C Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
19 Jul 93 p 6

[Article by John Yeld, environment correspondent: "Fiber-Glass Walls Made in City Will Keep Out the Big Freeze"]

[Text] Construction of pre-fabricated panels for South Africa's new Antarctic base—designed to cope with temperatures dropping to -55° C and winds up to 250 km/h—is progressing well.

Sanae 4 will be built during the next two seasons on a rocky outcrop, Vesleskarvet, about 200 km south of the existing Sanae 3 base which is being crushed by ice.

One of the three modules of the new base, now under construction at Transnet workshops in Salt River, Cape Town, and in Durban, will be pre-assembled at Wingfield in October during a test run for the construction team from the Department of Public Works.

All work on the exterior shell of the new base must be finished by November 5, in time to be packed and loaded for the 4,200 km voyage to Antarctica scheduled for November 12.

Shipping details have not been finalized yet.

Mr Dave Hendrikse, project co-ordinator for the Department of Public Works, said 800 tons of building material would be transported via a newly surveyed route to Vesleskarvet.

"It's been marked out with tar poles, some of which have flags or drums on the top," he said.

All exterior work on the new base would be completed this season, while furnishing and fitting would take place during the 1994/95 season.

The base, costing about R20 million, is designed to cater for up to 80 people during the take-over and for a permanent team of 18.

The 1,600 exterior panels, about 7 m by 3 ½ m consist of four layers of fiberglass on either side of a foam block reinforced with stiffeners.

Each panel is put in a vacuum press with a pressure of nine tons to insure an even construction.

The designer of the new base, consulting engineer Mr Hennie Stassen, said the construction program was going well.

"There were some initial problems, like you get in any project.

"This is the first time panels of this type have been made, so there were some new problems.

"For example, you get a lot of heat build-up so you can't laminate too fast.

"But everything has been sorted out—now it's just production."

* ESKOM Official: Future of Power Generation

93AF0646D Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 28 May 93 pp 28-29

[Interview with John Blackbeard, ESKOM's Technology Research and Investigations manager, by Marj Murray: "Generating Future Capacities"; first paragraph is ENGINEERING NEWS introduction; place and date not given]

[Text] South Africa has various technologies with which to generate power—solar, wind and hydro—and still has spare capacity in power stations across the country. Eskom's Technology Research and Investigations manager John Blackbeard speaks to THE ENGINEERING NEWS staff writer Marj Murray on the future of the resources in South Africa and the application of these technologies.

[Murray] What is your vision for the future of power generation in South Africa; do you think it will be mainly coal-driven or will water, nuclear or even wind come to play a greater role?

[Blackbeard] My vision for the future of power generation in South Africa is an exciting mix of different technologies exploiting the benefits of each.

An example would be combining the benefits of nuclear energy with a coal gasification combined cycle power plant. In this manner one can extract all the by-products, such as sulphur for use in making tyres, ash for use in agriculture and brick manufacture.

One can also generate power and synfuels at a cheaper unit cost and in a more environmentally friendly fashion.

In addition to this I also see a greater role of hydro-electric power imported from countries to the north of us which have an abundant water supply.

We could use small-scale hydro-electric plants in South Africa and then in the remote rural areas, I would also see that wind energy and photovoltaics would play a role, albeit small in terms of the amount of power generated.

[Murray] Why has South Africa, which has seen every other type of power used to generate electricity, not used wind power on a greater scale—would it be possible, what would the advantages and disadvantages be?

[Blackbeard] We have been able to generate power very successfully and very cheaply using our abundant coal reserves. By comparison wind generated electricity is far more expensive, typically in the order of five to 15 times the price of coal generated energy and this is the main reason why it has not been used on a larger scale.

I would also point out that there are disadvantages to wind energy such as the aesthetic impact of a whole host of wind turbines along a pretty coast line and there are also reports from current wind generating sites overseas that the noise factor of the turning blades is a cause for concern.

But certainly the major issue at this stage is one of cost.

The advantages are obviously environmental with no gaseous or solid emissions coming from wind energy and also conserving the coal resources that we have.

[Murray] How many power stations does South Africa have—how many are in mothballs and why? What is the likelihood of them being demothballed in the near future?

[Blackbeard] South Africa has 25 power stations made up of 17 coal-fired, three gas turbines, two hydro-electric, two pump storage and one nuclear station.

Six of these are in mothballs and that is simply because we don't need all the power at the moment.

We don't need all the capacity we have and therefore have taken some of the less efficient older stations and put those into mothballs to enable us to run the newer, more efficient stations and therefore generate electricity at the lowest possible unit price.

These power stations will probably have to be re-commissioned towards the end of the century or early in the next century as the power demand once again picks up.

Whether new power stations will be built concurrently with these power stations being brought back will really

depend on how quickly the demand for electricity picks up and what new developments take place in generation technology.

[Murray] Could you outline what alternative ways you have considered to bring power to remote communities? Have any of these systems already been installed?

[Blackbeard] We have considered a number of different technologies to bring power to remote communities and have indeed implemented a number of these.

An example would be photovoltaic and wind energy systems for remote schools and clinics that cannot be cost effectively reticulated from the grid.

We have examples of these operating very successfully in a number of places. We have also looked at micro hydro systems, in other words a very small scale (typically five to 10 kilowatts) hydro-electric plant operating on run of river systems and supplying electricity to 20 to 30 houses in the near vicinity.

We have also implemented novel reticulation systems, such as single wire earth return which have been done in the eastern Cape.

[Murray] Do all of Eskom's coal-fired power stations run on a particular grade of coal or can certain power stations run on lower grade coal? What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this lower grade?

[Blackbeard] The power stations generally are designed to burn coal that comes from a particular mine.

Eskom has followed a policy of building the power stations at the mine to reduce the cost of transporting the coal over large distances. However, without too much modification and resetting certain power stations can run on other types of coal from other mines.

Obviously by burning a lower grade coal one has less heat input per kilogram of coal and therefore more kilograms per kilowatt hour would have to be consumed.

The advantages are that we can release the higher grade coals for metallurgical and export purposes and use the lower grade coals for power generation.

There are really no other uses for lower grade coals and hence we are doing this in the interests of conserving the national resource.

Obviously one also gets the lower grade coal at a competitive price and that has helped us over the years to keep our electricity down to one of the lowest in the world.

[Murray] How many of Eskom's power stations are reaching the end of their life expectancy, i.e. 30-40 years old?

[Blackbeard] Some of our power stations are indeed ageing such as Taalbos, Salt River, Ingagane, High Veld

and then slightly newer than those are stations like Camden, Hendrina and Grootvlei.

[Murray] How many power stations in operation at the moment use the low grade coal factor in their aim to generate power?

[Blackbeard] Most of our stations are designed to operate on a lower grade of coal and therefore it is difficult for us to stipulate how many use low grade coal. It depends on where one defines a cut off level of what is low grade coal and what is not.

Certainly our most noteworthy success in this area has been Lethabo which has been designed to burn the lowest grade coal getting right down to calorific values of 15 megajoules a kilogram (MJ/kg) and this has worked extremely well for us.

Other stations use coal grades ranging upwards from 15 to 22 MJ/kg.

[Murray] How many power stations use combined cycle technologies and which are these?

[Blackbeard] None of our power stations use combined cycle technologies at the moment.

This is a technology we are looking at very closely, and it is being pioneered overseas in many parts of the world.

If one has natural gas to fire a combined cycle plant, that is indeed a very attractive option.

Right now though we don't have large gas reserves to put into a combined cycle plant and therefore one might have to implement a derivative of that known as coal gasification combined cycle.

In this technology one gasifies the coal and then uses that gas to feed the combined cycle plant.

Certainly here there are more problems, and gasification of southern hemisphere coals and the hot gas clean up are certainly problems that need some attention before one could install them with complete confidence.

[Murray] What are Eskom's present thoughts on flue-gas desulphurisation? Are you any closer to having these plants installed in certain of your middle-aged and therefore less environmentally-friendly power stations?

[Blackbeard] As a result of the very extensive environmental monitoring programme that we have conducted over the past 14 years, we have the biggest data base of environmental emissions and impacts in southern Africa.

From this data we are able to determine what the emission levels are and what the impacts of these levels are on human, animal and plant life.

We have been able to show very clearly that we are nowhere near the levels at which desulphurisation should be considered.

We therefore still maintain that benefits of electrification far outweigh the benefits of fitting desulphurisation plants to some of our generation stations.

No, we do not have any plans at this stage to fit flue-gas desulphurisation plants.

[Murray] What possible hydro-electric power generation schemes in Africa could South Africa benefit from? Which are closer to being realised than others?

[Blackbeard] As I have stated earlier certain countries to the north of us such as Zaire have vast hydro-electric potential and part of our vision of a southern African electricity grid would benefit from those huge hydro potentials up north.

We are in discussions with our neighbours continuously and are, for example, looking at reinstating the supply from Cahora Bassa.

[Murray] Could you give us an indication of South Africa's power generation capacities? Will this be sufficient for South Africa's needs in the year 2010 or will certain power stations have to be de-mothballed?

[Blackbeard] Eskom's generating capacity at the moment is just over 36.5 thousand megawatts.

As to whether this will be sufficient for our needs in 2010 is very difficult to answer. It depends very much on how rapidly the economy recovers and depending on that, how rapidly the demand for electricity increases.

Another thing that should be considered is the whole question of demand side management and in this area we are working with the users of electricity to make sure that they use it wisely and efficiently and in this way one can actually delay the need for building new power stations.

There is also scope for building more energy storage, in other words storing energy during the off peak periods at night and using that during the peak periods in the day time.

We are already doing this very efficiently at places like Palmiet and Drakensberg pump storage scheme.

There are other possibilities to extend that technology, for example compressed air energy storage and indeed battery technology is advancing very rapidly and that could hold some possibilities for us.

[Murray] In 1989/90 South Africa was one of the cheapest suppliers of electricity, yet just recently it was reported that New Zealand has taken over as the lowest cost supplier. How did this happen and why are South Africa's power costs increasing?

[Blackbeard] Yes, our electricity is the second cheapest in the world and that is something we are very proud of.

International comparisons are always somewhat difficult in terms of taking account of exchange differences and

other conditions. Power costs are increasing here as in the rest of the world as the cost of the inputs such as water, coal and labour increase.

[Murray] Could you give us an update on Lekwe; is it still on the drawing board, will the plans for erecting this coal-fired station ever see the light of day?

[Blackbeard] We certainly are still considering Lekwe, but once again the timing of Lekwe and what exact form it will take depends on the electricity demand uptake which is very difficult to predict.

[Murray] What percentage of South Africa's power is supplied by Eskom, where does the remaining percentage come from?

[Blackbeard] Eskom supplies nearly 98 percent of the power in South Africa, the remaining power being generated by various municipalities and some large industries generate their own power for use in their plants.

[Murray] How much surplus electricity—generating capacity—is still available in South Africa and what steps are you taking to ensure that this excess will be used?

[Blackbeard] We have six power stations representing some 3,000 megawatts of surplus generating capacity.

We are working with the municipalities, generators and industry to make sure that all of the reserves in the country are optimally utilised and in this way we are able to use some of that excess capacity.

[Murray] How much of the country has no access to conventional grid reticulation? How do you intend to facilitate power supply to these remote areas until the grid can be extended?

[Blackbeard] There are unfortunately many parts of our country which are too far from the electricity grid to be economically connected.

In these areas we are looking at other techniques such as stand alone photovoltaics and wind energy systems.

As regards the expansion of the present grid this is continuously being assessed and where justified the grid is being expanded on an ongoing basis.

Angola

Savimbi Phones Butrus-Ghali, U.S. Official on Peace

MB0809125893 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Sep 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is deeply involved in the search for peace in Angola, and with it, an atmosphere of democratic coexistence among the Angolan people. UNITA has already given proof of its commitment. In line with that, UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi has phoned UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali for the second time in less than four days. Dr. Savimbi also contacted George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, for the second time yesterday and also got in touch with Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada. The contents of the talks are not known, but diplomats have revealed that issues such as the immediate suspension of military hostilities and the resumption of talks between UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party were the focus of the talks.

UNITA Leaders Say U.S. Plan 'Interesting, Positive'

MB0709123193 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] Official U.S. sources announced today that the Clinton administration intends to resume talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Talks between the two sides will focus fundamentally on the suspension of military hostilities—as proposed by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi last week—and the resumption of peace talks.

Neither dates nor venues have been announced for those talks. Last week, U.S. State Department officials contacted the UNITA representative in the United States and delivered a peace plan that the UNITA leadership has described as interesting and positive.

It should be noted that UNITA has never been isolated from the rest of the world. It has always had friends in the two American continents, Europe, and Africa.

UNITA Vice President Notes Need for Peaceful Solution

MB0709122593 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] Engineer Antonio Sebastiao Dembo, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] vice president, tomorrow will wind up a working visit to Bengo Province. Otavio Mulengue, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in Bengo Province, reports the UNITA vice president inspected the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in that

province. He also held working meetings with officials at various levels. Speaking to Vorgan correspondent Mulengue in Bengo today, Dembo said the military situation in Angola continues to be favorable to UNITA, but added that peace can only be achieved through a negotiated settlement:

[Begin recording] [Dembo] We must conclude that the political and military situation in Angola continues to be favorable to UNITA. After eight months of clashes in various parts of the country, UNITA has scored victories, while the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has scored nothing but defeats. Nevertheless, it is important for us to say and think—as Dr. Savimbi teaches us—that we will not be able to settle Angola's problems by military means. Angola's problems must be resolved through negotiation, understanding, and above all by looking realistically at what separates us from the MPLA so we can put an end to the sacrifices and suffering our people are facing at this point.

[Mulengue] Mr. Vice President: How do you see this rejection of UNITA's peace calls? Does this mean that the MPLA is considering altering the correlation of forces within the next few days?

[Dembo] Well, I believe that our foolish compatriots in the MPLA continue to think as they have done in the past. In other words, they view UNITA's presence as a shadow, an obstacle to the spread of communism in Angola, so they want to impose their law by resorting to force. If the MPLA thinks it can alter the correlation of forces today, that may be possible, but the MPLA's ultimate aim will be to annihilate our UNITA, notably by beheading UNITA's leadership. Nonetheless, I want to make it clear that we are prepared. To us, the only way out of this problem is through negotiation, but unfortunately, the MPLA has rejected that solution. The MPLA cannot possibly achieve a military victory over UNITA. Negotiation is the way to settle the matter. [end recording]

Savimbi Peace Offer Said 'Sordid Ploy' To Gain Time

MB0709115693 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[From the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Excerpt] War is continuing in Angola because Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is determined to terminate Angola and its people. It is true that we have heard reports that Savimbi would now be ready to go ahead with peace talks. What we know about Savimbi suggests he is unwilling to change, so we are fully aware of the fact that we are faced with yet another sordid ploy aimed at gaining time so he can get the food his soldiers are beginning to lack. Once he has managed that, things will heat up again. [passage omitted]

UNITA Moves Three Battalions to Cuito's Outskirts*MB0709162693 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Sep 93**[From the "Focus on Africa" program]*

[Excerpt] Angolan Government forces defending the central highland city of Cuito are preparing for an intensification of the siege by Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. State radio reported today that UNITA has moved three battalions and more artillery to the outskirts of Cuito in a bid to capture it once and for all. Government forces in the city suffered a setback last week when their commander was killed and the UNITA bombardment continues without respite with tens more deaths reported in the last 24 hours, as Chris Simpson reports from Luanda:

[Begin Simpson recording] UNITA's siege of Cuito is now moving into its ninth month. The Angolan Government maintains that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will stop at nothing to take the city, where it now claims that over 18,000 people have died. Another 50 died yesterday, according to Angolan national radio's correspondent; but it is not so much the direct fighting which is killing people, more the punitive impact of months without access of proper food or medical supplies. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Reported Moving Toward City*MB0709204693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] The war continues in the city of Cuito. This afternoon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continued to shell the city, at a time when it has moved three battalions of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola from Huambo to the outskirts of the martyred city. The aim is to occupy the city before 15 September. Jonas Savimbi's men are now in northern Cuito in order to break the government forces' defensive lines which guarantee the city's inviolability. Correspondent Abel Abraao has further details:

[Begin Abraao recording] The situation continues unchanged. This afternoon UNITA rebels intensified their military actions against defenseless citizens in (Cabraio) and Hojeaenda wards. What is more, they have been shelling the city of Cuito with heavy artillery. Over the past few hours UNITA has been increasing its military presence in the city of Cuito. Eyewitnesses say they have seen long columns of UNITA troops, carrying assorted war materiel, in northern Cuito heading toward the city. With the intensification of military actions over the past few days, everything shows that the situation could worsen over the next few hours. Despite the turbulent situation, the Angolan Armed Forces, the

national police, and the civilian defense continue to firmly resist, inflicting heavy defeats on UNITA rebels. [end recording]

RSA Official Says Private Sector Assisting UNITA*MB0809112593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Sep 93*

[Text] The South African private sector is still providing logistical support to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Roger (Trimmer), South African Charge d'Affaires in Angola, said in Luanda yesterday that a presumably South African private company phoned his office in May to inquire how it could provide UNITA with logistical support. (Trimmer), who was speaking to the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY, did not mention the name of the company or the field it was interested in because the phone was cut before such details were given. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN recently quoted (Trimmer) as saying UNITA was still receiving logistical supplies from South Africa. (Trimmer) spoke to ANGOP in light of the phone call he is reported to have received in his office and of accusations by the Angolan Government and Angolan press.

Malawi**Civil Servants Offered 20-Percent Wage Increase***MB0709160993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 93*

[Text] The Government of Malawi has offered a 20-percent salary increase to the 105,000 civil servants on strike and says it will dismiss those who do not report for work today. In a message broadcast on state radio, the government said it had offered a 20-percent increase and had reached an agreement with civil servants to end the unprecedented countrywide strike of the past three days. The strike has brought most essential services to a halt.

A report from the country's largest commercial city, Blantyre, said the workers in the city were becoming unruly after hearing of the average 20-percent increase on offer. The report said they found the increase unacceptable and had said that the strike would continue.

Swaziland**Mozambique's Chissano Gives Address at 25th Jubilee***MB0609214493 Mbabane Swazi Television in English 1055 GMT 6 Sep 93*

[Address by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Swaziland's independence and King Mswati III's birthday at Somhlolo Stadium—live]

[Text] You remember the day you have put an end to years of suffering under the colonial yoke. The day in which Swaziland has emerged as yet another independent country taking its place in the concert of African nations. Swaziland's independence was a cause for great satisfaction to the people of Mozambique. It was a catalyzing factor for us to redouble our determination and quest for freedom from the Portuguese colonial domination. We recall with emotion the brotherly support and solidarity rendered to us by the Swazi people during our protracted struggle for national liberation. You have shared with us the sacrifices and deprivations caused by the war.

Today, 25 years after your independence proclamation, it is with great satisfaction and joy that as an independent and sovereign state we join other countries of our region gathered here to celebrate a date of particular significance for the Swazi people and for our region in general. No matter how old we are as independent states, this is also a moment of reflection to all of us here on what we have been able to apportion to our peoples since we freed our countries from colonialism.

We have been following with admiration the political, economic, and social successes scored by the Swazi people during these 25 years of independence. On this note, we wish to congratulate the people of Swaziland for having made of their country an exemplary case of a place with lasting peace, stability, social harmony, and cohesion in a region in turmoil.

On this solemn occasion we pay tribute and respect to the memory of His Majesty Sobhuza II, the first king in the post-colonial Swaziland. A man who has laid the foundations to the peaceful future of his people.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies, it is a happy coincidence that today were are also celebrating the 25th birthday of His Majesty King Mswati III. This is equally a moment of great joy and happiness for the Mozambicans as it is for the Swazi people. We share the satisfaction you feel today. His Majesty King Mswati III has shown to be a faithful follower of the footsteps of his father. He has been carrying ahead the work King Sobhuza II started. His courage and determination in taking political, economic, and social initiatives have managed to strengthen and consolidate the Kingdom of Swaziland as a nation in harmony, stability, and progress. The process of change now underway in the country is coming about as a result of multiple efforts and personal leadership qualities of his majesty. They deserve our [word indistinct] acknowledgment. We congratulate his majesty for the successes achieved in the process of political changes that have now reached their crucial moment in the country and whose results are reflected in the daily reality of Swaziland.

The peaceful environment in which this process has been evolving reveals the statesmanship of His Majesty King Mswati III. King Mswati III has been able to harmonize

the interests, the ideals, and the thinking of the Swazi people. This dedication to the wellbeing of his people has won him respect and admiration in the entire region of southern Africa.

We realize with satisfaction that King Mswati III is really in the true age of maturity of his independent country and people which are also results of his father's workmanship. King Mswati III a true and great friend of the Mozambican people has contributed in an exemplary way to strengthening the traditional and historical, political and cultural ties that so happily unite Mozambique and Swaziland.

The contribution His Majesty has given to this brings our two peoples much closer and makes Swaziland the second motherland for the Mozambicans, and Mozambique the second home for the Swazis. The interaction between our peoples has reached such levels and magnitude that today any attempt to split the two peoples apart becomes very hard.

During all these years of war in our country we have been here in our thousands as refugees and displaced persons. During all these years you have taken care of us, you have nursed us, you gave us shelter, food and clothing. We never felt like foreigners here. Your Majesty and your people have hosted us in their houses and treated us as brothers and sisters and their countrymen and women.

Next month a United Nations-monitored repatriation program is going to start. Most of the men, women and children who lived here during many years are going back to Mozambique. They will take with them their good memories of Swaziland, the friendship, the solidarity, the brotherhood, the customs and history of your beautiful country. We wish to thank Your Majesty wholeheartedly for the generous support and friendship that you and your people have bestowed on all throughout these years.

Your Majesty, Excellencies, at this moment of joy and celebration I would like on behalf of the people and Government of Mozambique and on my own behalf to [word indistinct] Your Majesty our most vivid congratulations on the occasion of your 25th birthday and wish you success good, health and long life. Congratulations.

Congratulations, we say the same in relation to your country's 25th anniversary, which we are also celebrating today. We wish Your Majesty good health so that you may continue to lead the destinies of the Swazi nation and substantially contributed to the general welfare of the southern African peoples. We are convinced that the people of Swaziland will continue to make of their country an example of peace-loving, stable and economically progressing nation. Let it be like that. Let the Swazi nation continue to be coherent with its principles and united around King Mswati III.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, my fellow Swazi countrymen, peace and stability in Swaziland is a source of

inspiration to the Mozambican people. Despite the fact that we are a peace loving people we became the major victims of conjectural and allying factors of destabilization in our region.

The source of the war that for many years has ravaged Mozambique has never been an internal one. It was rather an expression of foreign interests bent on frustrating our independence and halting the process of self-determination, independence, freedom, and democracy in southern Africa. Despite the problems and difficulties we have gone through all these years, we are encouraged by the fact that the interest of the Mozambican people have prevailed over allying interests. We have found the way that will lead us to a lasting peace and stability in the country. The general peace agreement signed in Rome on October 4th 1992 is that way. Notwithstanding the delays in the implementation of the general peace agreement we are convinced that the peace process in our country is an irreversible one and will be successful.

Today in Mozambique we are busy rebuilding the country and rehabilitating our countrymen's lives. In the midst of a greater diversity we have been able to identify factors that will help us promote reconciliation, thus creating a climate of trust and confidence in order to bring about peace in the country and consolidate national unity, a condition for economic development and the raising of living standards of all Mozambicans.

The meeting that we have recently held in Maputo with the leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] was a constructive event. It allowed for a further enhancement of trust and confidence through the setting

up of complimentary mechanisms to allay fears on the part of Renamo, thus adding renewed dynamism to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement. We are hopeful that results of this meeting will lead to an immediate implementation of the essential steps for the consolidation of the peace process such as the removal of troops from bases and barracks to preselected United Nations monitored assembly points followed by their demobilization and disarmament and the training of the new National Army.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, the winds of change blowing across the world and in our region make us believe that better times in the lives of our peoples are approaching. We are, therefore, convinced that once we have succeeded in eliminating the problems obstructing the peace process in Mozambique, once we have succeeded in putting into force the mechanisms for the transitional period in South Africa, and once the voice of reason prevails of Angola, we will then be able to give a push to the long awaited quest for economic and social progress of our region. In this context we salute the SADC [Southern African Development Community] summit that has just ended, and stress that in the course of its deliberations we were able to approve directives that are going to lead the materialization of economic complementarity [as heard] which should naturally exist among our countries. It became clear that economic integration in the SADC context is an irreversible and the most correct way to foster development in our region.

Long live King Mswati III. Long live the friendship between the Mozambican people and the people of Swaziland. Long live the cooperation among the countries of southern Africa. Bayethe [Your Royal Highness].

Benin

New Cabinet Formed, To Be Announced Soon

AB0609140593 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 0615 GMT
6 Sep 93

[Text] A cabinet reshuffle is due in Benin. We have been expecting this for some time, and now some people no longer believe this. However, everything seems to be almost ready. The new government has essentially been constituted. The head of state completed consultations and contacts on the issue this weekend. These consultations have lasted several months. Long and repeated consultations were held with parties, political groups, and even individuals.

The waiting period has been trying and full of anxiety. Naturally, the anxiety of incumbent government members was coupled with concern while the hopes of aspirants were shrouded in fear.

A large working session was held at the Presidential Palace on 4 September. This session will certainly be the last for five or six members who were congratulated but relieved of their duties all the same. For six others—the new ones—the occasion was their christening. Each one was granted a separate audience by President Nicéphore Soglo. The audience was short for some and long for others; fruitful for some, yet disastrous for the rest. There was forced laughter from some, while some kept their calm in a dignified manner. The facial expressions beamed or betrayed bitterness or disappointment.

In any case, the outlines of this government are not well defined yet since the National Assembly has yet to give its approval. The assembly would have given its approval if the problem of a quorum had not arisen.

According to reports, the new government will have almost the same number as the preceding one. No spectacular changes are expected.

This week we will have more details on the new cabinet. The president told us this yesterday morning before his departure for Paris and Bonn:

[Begin recording] [Soglo] I am going to France because I think is indispensable to renew contacts with the French authorities. There is never time for private visits, but I will take this opportunity to have a few days [words indistinct]. These are the concrete reasons for the trip.

[Unidentified correspondent] Honorable President, late yesterday there were consultations and contacts. Your government is said to be almost constituted. What is the exact position?

[Soglo] Yes, it is true that I have finished with all the consultations with the various political groups and officials who will be on the new team that we have set up. We have also notified the National Assembly, but I think

it could not form the necessary quorum. All these formalities will be settled at the beginning of next week, and we will then be in a position to publish the cabinet list.

[Correspondent] Honorable president, you are the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States. Concerning Liberia, tension has mounted again at the border between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. What are the chances that the Cotonou Agreement will be observed?

[Soglo] This issue depends on Liberians themselves. I have always said that if they want to wage a 100-year war, it depends on them. Of course, people can help them. You know, when you arrive in the offices there are photographs on the (?exploitation) of blacks. In the past, blacks were supplied with arms and fancy articles and they were told that, in exchange, you must give us men and women to go and work on plantations on the other side. Now the [word indistinct] have not changed their methods. They still supply arms, but this time around, what must be given in return? In Liberia's case, diamonds, iron, rubber, and timber must be given. If they want slavery to continue under another guise, this is their problem, because the companies who are behind this business make profits. They can buy the press because they follow a certain number of known networks and because, basically, information is a commodity that is bought and sold. I honestly think that Liberians have suffered enough to understand that it is in their own interest to stop (?bearing costs). [end recording]

Ghana

Former Rawlings Ally Establishes Political Movement

AB0309131093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Sep 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A new opposition pressure group has been set up in Ghana. It's been formed by Major Henry Smith. He was once an ally of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings and was with him when he staged his first coup in 1979, but when Rawlings handed power back to the elected government of Hilla Limann, Maj. Smith left Ghana. While he was away, Rawlings staged his second takeover and now, after the multiparty but controversial elections early this year, Rawlings is himself the elected president. Well, Maj. Henry Smith returned to Ghana just before the elections and apparently didn't like what he saw. On the new group, Adjoa Yeboah-Afari faxed this report from Accra:

Maj. Smith announced the launch of his political pressure group at a press conference here today. Known as the Freedom Movement, Maj. Smith said the aim is to ensure that Ghana is governed in a transparent manner.

The major said that the movement might in future become a political party, although there were no plans to do so at present.

What was striking, however, about Maj. Smith's launching speech were the very harsh words he had for the government of his former comrade in arms, President J.J. Rawlings. Maj. Smith described the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] era as a time when Ghanaians walked in the valley of the shadow of death and a period when Ghana was stalked by the dark forces of destruction, fear, and death; and as for the present National Democratic Congress government, the major said their promise of creating enabling conditions for business to thrive has turned out to be, as he put it, enabling conditions exclusively for people in government, their families, front men and women. He said these so-called enabling conditions have, in fact, enabled people in government to own jacuzzi baths, satellite dishes, and private luxury boats. All three are apparent reference to the President and Mrs. Rawlings.

In conclusion, Maj. Smith said, and I quote, never in our recent history have so few brought so much anguish, misery, and desperation to so many. He then promised Ghanaians what he called a new day that would come probably much sooner than people thought.

Nigeria

Electoral Commission, Two Parties Discuss Elections

AB0709113993 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] A meeting of Nigeria's National Electoral Commission and the two political parties has begun in the capital, Abuja. The meeting is discussing three main issues. These are a review of the voters' register, the local government elections scheduled for December, and a fresh presidential election early next year. The meeting is being presided over by the chairman of the electoral commission, Professor Okon Uya, with the chairmen of the National Republican Convention and the Social Democratic Party leading the parties' delegations.

Commission Urges Smooth Transition

AB0809112793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] has solicited the cooperation of the media and the two political parties for effective and meaningful conclusion of the transition program. The chairman of the commission, Professor Okon Uya, made the call yesterday in Abuja while declaring open a meeting of the commission with national officers of the NRC [National Republican Convention] and SDP [Social Democratic Party]. He reminded leaders of the parties that the most important duty of the interim administration was the conduct of the presidential and local government elections on

schedule. Prof. Uya pledged that NEC would carry out its assignment with diligence, sincerity, and fairness.

SDP, NRC To Discuss Electoral Timetable 9 Sep

AB0809115093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The National Executive Committees of the two political parties are to meet separately tomorrow [9 September] in Abuja to consider a timetable for the forthcoming elections. The meeting will be a followup to the discussions held yesterday by the National Electoral Commission [NEC] and the two political parties on the timetable. The discussions focused on the programs of political activities during the period of the interim national government.

In a statement yesterday, the national publicity secretary of the SDP [Social Democratic Party], Mr. Amos Idakula, requested national officers and executives of the party in the National Assembly to be present at the meeting. The national secretary of the NRC [National Republican Convention], Dr. (Bawa Safka), also asked NRC state chairmen and other principal officers to come forward with suggestions that will enable the party to arrive at a consensus during the meeting. A joint meeting of both parties is also expected before further deliberations with NEC on Friday [10 September], where a collective decision on arrangements on a timetable for the forthcoming elections will be considered.

Interim Head Meets 30 State Governors 8 Sep

AB0809123693 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] A meeting of the Nigerian head of state and the governors of the 30 states of the country is being held today in the capital, Abuja. It is the first such meeting between the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, and the state governors since the inauguration of the interim national government. Chief Shonekan is expected to brief the governors on the political and economic situation in the country and solicit their support for the new political arrangement at the federal level.

Senate President Calls On Abiola To Return Home, Help

AB0809123093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The president of the Nigerian Senate, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, has called on Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Party, to return home and help solve the conflict arising from [the] annulled June presidential election. Dr. Ayu, who was speaking with a Voice of Nigeria correspondent in Abuja, also urged the interim administration to open up discussions with political leaders in the country. He described the interim national government as the right step for an end to military rule in Nigeria. The Senate

president said the Senate was yet to see the legal document establishing the interim government.

Support for Abiola Reportedly Waning

AB0809094593 Paris AFP in English 0356 GMT
8 Sep 93

[Text] Lagos, 8 Sep (AFP)—Chief Moshood Abiola, widely regarded as having won Nigeria's June 12 presidential elections, is being increasingly sidelined by the interim government which took over from military leader General Ibrahim Babangida last month. Democratic organisations and trade unions which originally supported his election campaign as Social Democratic Party (SDP) contender in the poll have moderated their position and no longer refer to Abiola by name but merely as "the winner of the June 12 elections."

Abiola, a flamboyant Yoruba millionaire businessman, has been campaigning in Europe and the United States for sanctions to be imposed against the interim government, arguing that it is unelected while his own election victory was stolen by Babangida.

The influential sultan of Sokoto, Ibrahim Dasuki, the highest Muslim authority in Nigeria, has added his voice to the criticisms of Abiola's lonely crusade, saying that no "truly patriotic" Nigerian could call for sanctions or condemnation of his country.

Abiola's plans to return as a victorious saviour ready to set Nigeria's house in order have been set back by the

ending of an oil workers' strike on Monday [6 September] and the opposition observing what union leader Frank Ovie Kokori called a "period of truce" to allow the interim government to find a way out of the crisis.

The new government led by Ernest Shonekan moved quickly to defuse the political tension in Nigeria and promote reconciliation, vowing to hold talks with the opposition to set a timetable within a week for new presidential elections.

Abiola's name appears now in fewer and fewer newspapers, and rarely in opposition statements. Diplomatic sources here allege that in London and Washington he is receiving only arm's-length support for his claims. Abiola himself appears to show increasing reluctance to return to Nigeria, alleging unspecified threats on his life. Some Nigerian rights activists who have delivered an ultimatum to the interim government to step down by October 1 admit that politically they are "diametrically opposed" to Abiola. His remaining supporters tend to justify their continuing loyalty by the need to defend the outcome of the June election rather than the man who won it. As one journalist put it, "even if he disappoints us, it was after all him who won the country's first open elections."

However the indications were of growing disaffection with Abiola even in his Yoruba homeland where former President Olusegun Obasanjo reportedly came out in support of Shonekan. Shonekan himself has adopted the tactic of reducing Abiola to the margins by simply ignoring him as he works towards holding new presidential elections by next March.

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